

There is no better way to save wheat than to eat fruit. Fruit is so delicious that it is good enough to eat alone. Berries are so good that if bread is wanted with them the berries will make any kind of bread taste good—corn bread, rye bread or any other kind.

To save wheat plant fruit of all kinds—strawberries, red and black raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes. All these produce fruit within a short time after planting.

If more fruit was consumed and less wheat bread from flour as it is made in America, we would enjoy better health.

Where there is room plant apples, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, quinces.

The nut trees should be more generally planted for the food value of the nuts—butternut, hazelnut, hickory, pecan, black walnut, English walnut. Some of these trees are valuable for their wood and worth cultivating on that account.

Black plums do well on dry land where almost nothing else will grow. The persimmon is native as far north as Connecticut, and properly handled the fruit makes delicious food. The high bush cranberry, Viburnum opulus, is a wild form of the common snowball. The fruit makes good sauce and jelly. The berries are sold in the markets in Canada. Elderberries are used for making what is called elderberry wine; the flowers are dried and used for making a "tea." The shrubs are quite ornamental. Black haw, Viburnum prunifolium, is a native shrub, somewhat used in landscape planting. The fruit is sweet and edible.

Blueberries can be grown successfully in soil that is free from limestone. Soil rich in vegetable matter, particularly decayed leaves, is best for blueberries.

Farmers and owners of suburban homes have been taught by the severe weather of the past winter to appreciate the windbreak or shelter belt of trees around the house and farm buildings.

A good windbreak is ornamental and as it tempers the wind it helps keep the coal in the coal bin and lightens the work of the fireman who has the furnace to attend to in severe weather.

Country schools and churches should be well protected by trees properly planted to afford shelter in cold weather and shade in hot weather.

In planting windbreaks plant on the side toward the prevailing winds, and arrange the trees in groups of mixed species. Have several rows of trees, including evergreens, to shut off the wind as completely as possible.

Prof. A. W. Correll of the Pennsylvania State College suggests the following list of trees for windbreaks: Evergreens—Austrian Pine, Red Pine, Scotch Pine, White Pine (subject to rust), Silver Fir, Douglas Spruce, Norway Spruce and Hemlock (combined with deciduous). Deciduous—Red, Sugar, Silver Maples, American Beech, Larch, White Ash, Red or White Birch, Basswood, Lombardy Poplar, Mulberry and all Oaks.

Carrot seed should be only lightly covered and covered with a thin layer of soil. The young plants are of greatest importance. Neither carrots nor parsnips should be sown in soil containing fresh manure.

Radish and carrot seed may be sown together. The radishes will be ready for pulling long before they become troublesome to the carrots, and the radishes break through the crust, being robust plants, breaking the way for the more delicate plants of the carrots.

Parsnips do well on land that last year produced potatoes, celery or leeks.

Prize lists are ready for the boys and girls' exhibits at the New York State Fair next September. The list may be had by writing to Charles S. Wilson, Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

Get the garden under way at once. The weather has been fine. Near New York city we have been able to finish spading in small gardens, and the ground was dry and in excellent condition. Cover the ground with stable manure, if it can be had, and turn it under. Use a garden fork or spade in spading. A fork usually does good work, but a spade will get down deeper. In spading see how deep the soil can be dug and pulverized the lumps.

Save every particle of vegetable refuse, all lawn clippings, bones, fallen leaves and kitchen waste, and with them make a compost heap. A light covering of earth will prevent objectionable odors. In the spring this will make good fertilizer.

Cats are supposed to kill rats. Possibly some do but most cats do not kill rats. Every cat will kill birds, and as the birds kill insects, every cat is an insect protector.

Get rid of useless cats to protect the birds that protect crops from destruction by insects.

THE DREAM OF MAY TIME.

Let's dream of the May time, When, after the snow, We'll reach the green meadows, Where white daisies grow, And hear the birds singing Just all that they know!

Let's dream of the May time, When earth shall be bright, As it was in its morning, When God gave it light, With its roses, and tulips, And its lilies of white. —Atlanta Constitution.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

New Ready: 20c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. CABBAGE—Early Wonder, 20c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. KRAUT—Early Wonder, 20c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. BRUSSELS SPRING—Early Wonder, 20c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. TARRAGON—Early Wonder, 20c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. MINT—Early Wonder, 20c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. TOMATO PLANTS—DWARF CHAMPION, 20c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. CUCUMBER—Early Wonder, 20c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. BEGGAR PLANTS—PEPPER PLANTS (Potatoes).

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS! USTON SEEDS—HOLBEIN BATH. These are the best day after prices and we urge you to come and take your purchases. We cannot guarantee the quality of seeds made by other firms. HERMAN'S SEED STORE, 140 East 34th Street, N. Y.

The illustration shows a portion of Oxford street, Rochester, with the rows of magnolias in bloom in the center of the street. There are hundreds of magnolias, and when they are in bloom it is a sight to behold.

Magnolias should be transplanted in the spring only, and should be moved with balls of earth attached. Soulangiana is the best of all the flowering magnolias. It attains a height of twenty feet and in the spring is a mass of flowers, pink on the outside of the petals and white within and three to five inches in diameter. The flowers appear before the leaves, but good sized specimens will have some blooms all summer.

Lenne's magnolia is desirable on account of its distinct red flowers and abundant bloom. Usually it bears some flowers throughout the summer. It attains a height of twenty feet.

English holly is a slow growing shrub or small tree, with short spread-

ing branches forming a pyramidal head. It has been growing for years as far north as Newark, N. J., and has proved hardy, though nurserymen advise winter protection north of Philadelphia when it is in an exposed position. In groups or surrounded with other shrubs it will need little protection. The foliage is evergreen. It bears bright red berries.

Rhododendrons are effective for planting about foundations of houses as the foliage is evergreen. They are good plants for the front line of large clumps of shrubs or trees.

The beds should be prepared with leaf mould or decaying vegetable matter and the plants located where they will have partial shade. Do not dig about the plants after they are set out. Let the leaves remain where they fall and add others. Water copiously in the autumn. Pick the flower clusters when faced to conserve the strength of the plants, being careful not to break the new leaf buds which develop from the base of the flower clusters.

Japanese maples are dwarf trees of graceful form with deep colored foliage. Excellent effect is produced by massing.

Rochester nurserymen report that there has been no embargo on nursery stock and all shipments are going forward promptly.

years it would not prove very productive.

In the West, where the prairie soil, composed principally of vegetable matter, is three or more feet deep, bringing the bottom soil to the top might be helpful after the top soil had become exhausted. In the East, where our subsoil is clay, it should be kept at the bottom and enriched by trenching, keeping the top soil on the surface. In cultivating deeply farmers plough about an inch deeper each season until the required depth is attained so as to bring up only a little of the subsoil at a time, and so it may be worked for a year before the operation is repeated.

The continued high prices of mutton and lamb have made it desirable that more sheep be kept on the farms of the United States. In many parts of the country there are large areas of rough land, weedy lots and grown up fence rows which afford an excellent opportunity for feeding sheep.

FOOD FROM THE FOREST.

Aside from the numerous edible mushrooms, roots, fruits of shrubs and smaller plants that grow in the forests the trees of our forests afford a large variety of edibles which are highly prized as food. First in importance are our native nut—beechnuts,

Dog depredations to flocks of sheep are not only disheartening and discouraging to the flock master but they also break up breeding plans and render flocks restless and non-productive.

A rank growth of weeds becomes an asset when ploughed under before they make seed.

TOP SOIL BEST.

G. W. C. Philadelphia—The article stating that the bottom soil sometimes was better than the top soil was incorrect. The subsoil in the Eastern States is never better than the top soil. To trench and throw the top soil in the bottom of the trenches and bring the bottom soil to the top would ruin your garden for this year. By manuring the bottom soil brought to the top for several years it could be made fertile, but for the first two

until the snow falls again and even in winter, when the ground is covered with snow the woods are beautiful.

Grading potatoes for market increases the possibilities for sales and raises the price received. Keep the culls and save the cost of hauling.

TIME TO START DRIVE TO SAVE APPLE CROP.

Wormy apples are prevented by having the small fruit covered with arsenical poison when the newly hatched codling worms start their first meal. This spray must be applied liberally just after the apple blossoms fall.

Commercial concentrated lime sulphur diluted with 40 parts of water (5 quarts to 50 gallons), along with three pounds of arsenate of lead paste (or half as much powder) to each 50 gallons of spray, is the formula recommended by the Ohio Experiment Station. The use of soluble sulphur compound is not advised for spraying apples or other fruits in foliage, particularly when it is mixed with arsenate of lead. Faint present may be killed by adding one part of nicotine sulphate to 700 parts of spray.

POTATO SPRAYING PAYS.

That thorough spraying will control late blight in seasons of bad infection has been proven many times in the past, and most recently in Aroostook county, Me., in 1917. Among other places in the country this was shown conclusively at Aroostook Farm, where extensive experiments were conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

In one block where small test plots sprayed with standard Bordeaux mixture were interspersed with untreated check plots the average yield on eleven of the former was at the rate of 181.2 bushels per acre, while that on an equal number of untreated plots was at the rate of 143.5 bushels per acre. This was an increase of 27.7 bushels per acre, or more than 20 per cent. in favor of Bordeaux mixture.

In another similar block the average yield of five plots sprayed with Bordeaux mixture was at the rate of nearly 237 bushels per acre, while that of the four untreated check plots in the same block was 174.3 bushels. The gain here was 62.5 bushels per acre, or about 36 per cent. due to spraying. Six applications were made on all the above mentioned sprayed plots.

On these experimental plots spraying ought to have been started ten days or two weeks sooner, or by the end of the first week in July. In spite of this fact the yields given above indicate quite plainly that spraying paid. Moreover, many persons who saw the plots during the latter part of the season have testified to the striking differences on sprayed and unsprayed portions. On all the treated plots the spraying was done with a traction sprayer, which maintained a good working pressure of at least 150 pounds per square inch.

Adjoining one of the experimental blocks was a field where spraying had begun earlier and eight or nine applications were made. It was planted with the same lot of the same variety of seed, fertilized the same and, except for spraying, received similar treatment in every respect. The yield on the portion of this field immediately adjoining one of the unsprayed check plots was 267.3 bushels an acre. Comparing this with the average of the unsprayed check plots mentioned above shows a gain of 123.8 and ninety-three bushels an acre respectively, or over 86 and 53 per cent. In none of the above figures is any account made of the extra loss resulting from tuber rot in storage in the crop produced on the unsprayed plots.

Nineteen hundred and seventeen was one of the worst blight years in the history of Aroostook potato growing. The results cited above show conclusively that even under the conditions

that existed late blight can be controlled by a grower who sets out to do the job thoroughly. Moreover, they indicate that it can be done at a fair profit when the cost is considered in connection with the value of the increased yield resulting from the treatment.

These recommendations apply particularly to the potato sections lying north of a line drawn from New York to Chicago.

CULTIVATING ENEMIES OF MOTHS.

Everything possible to introduce and encourage parasites and natural enemies of the gipsy moth and browntail moth is now being done by the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the State of Massachusetts. Several natural enemies, secured from Europe and Japan since 1905, have become firmly established in this country, and are assisting in bringing about the control of these species. The most effective enemies of the gipsy moth and browntail moth are the Calomata beetle, a tachina fly, and a minute four-winged wasp-like parasite. Two tiny parasites of the eggs of the gipsy moth also have been introduced and are valuable additions to the natural enemies of this insect.

The records at the gipsy moth laboratory at Melrose Highlands, Mass., indicate that all of the species of insect parasites mentioned have been gradually increasing in the field and that the results of their work are very noticeable in certain restricted areas.

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